

AMERICA'S ROLL OF HONOR

The Two Casualty Sections Contain 1,076 Names. Killed in Action, 82; Deaths From Wounds and Other Causes, 169; Severely Wounded, 79; Wounded (Degree Undetermined), 370—From the South, 141, of Whom 60 Are From Alabama, 20 From Tennessee, and 20 From Georgia.

SECTION I.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces. (Only the names of those from southern states are republished in these lists.)

Killed in action 82
Deaths from wounds 169
Severely wounded 79
Wounded (degree undetermined) 370
Total 600

Killed in Action.
Sergeant, FRED A. GILLMAN (Mrs. Samuel B. Gillman), Cumberland City, Tenn.
Private, W. H. HARRIS (Mrs. Emma Harris), Atlanta, Ga.
Private, W. H. HARRIS (Mrs. Emma Harris), Atlanta, Ga.
Private, W. H. HARRIS (Mrs. Emma Harris), Atlanta, Ga.
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Deaths from Wounds.
Private, W. H. HARRIS (Mrs. Emma Harris), Atlanta, Ga.
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Severely Wounded.
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Adams, Garrison, Ky.; Calvin H. Bennett, Dry Ridge, Ky.; MORE DAVIS (Mrs. Mary Davis), Headland, Ala.; WALTER MATHIAS (M. P. Mathias), Raleigh, Ala.; ALFRED M. HAY (Miss Kate M. Hay), Stone Mountain, Ga.; THOMAS M. BOWEN (J. P. Bowen), Cooper, Ala.; PATE DICKINSON (Mrs. N. C. Dickson), Greenville, Ala.; DANIEL DOWNEY (Avery Downey), Natural Bridge, Ala.; ANDREW W. HODGE (John A. Hodge), Parrish, Ala.; BRYAN HOLCOMBE (Mrs. David Holcombe), Nereidville, Tenn.; RALPH HUFFMAN (Mrs. Love Huffman), Birmingham, Ala.; WILLIE T. HOLLAND (Will Holland), Pateburg, Ala.; ROBERT JOHNSON (Mrs. Willie Wilson), Ely, Ala.; HOLIE MCINVALE (J. H. McInval), Anniston, Ala.; HERBERT MANNING (Mrs. Alice Manning), Jacksonville, Tenn.; ROY W. SMITH (W. W. Smith), Whitley, Birmingham, Ala.; WILLIE MCARDER (Mrs. Golden McArder), Elmwood, Tenn.; JOHN R. MCARDER (Mrs. Golden McArder), Elmwood, Tenn.; JOHN R. MCARDER (Mrs. Golden McArder), Elmwood, Tenn.; JOHN R. MCARDER (Mrs. Golden McArder), Elmwood, Tenn.

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BRITAIN SMILES

Sufferings Make Our Seem Trivial and Insignificant.

By Frank P. Glass.

Editor of The Birmingham News.

London, these days. There is not a single comfort nor convenience, not a luxury nor a necessity of life that has not been deeply pared.

In the United States it is scarcely possible to visualize clearly what the war means to England as a whole.

In comparison our own restrictions seem trivial and insignificant. By the side of the great empire and its sufferings we are not deeply pared.

When one looks back in the fact that since the war began there have been more than 800,000 British soldiers killed in action.

There is not today in all England a single family that has not lost a son or a father or a brother or a husband.

I heard Major Ian Hay tell us that he knew families where there had been six casualties. But that the nation has ceased to wear mourning, every man and woman on the streets would be garbed in black.

The English people have met and are meeting the war situation and carrying their war burdens with a readiness and grit, cheerfulness and determination, that force the most unconditioned admiration and respect. Food conditions to be better in the kingdom are considerably better than they were a year ago.

Yet, there is not, I am told, any one in the British Isles who has not lost sleep. Every one is thinner. The situation is better now because the submarine has been dominated, and a practically uninterrupted flow of food is coming from the United States.

A year ago the submarines were sinking more tonnage than the allies could buy or produce. It was merely a mathematical problem as to how long the allies could last. Unless the submarine grip in the Atlantic were loosened, it was entirely obvious that there was but one end possible. Unquestionably there was a time when starvation and defeat stared the allies in the face, but the grip on the jugular was broken by the British navy, which has from the very beginning stood between civilization and ruin, and today the menace of the submarine has gone for good.

Vessels are still sunk, and lives are still lost, but the production of tonnage

is no longer a problem.

Every person in the realm has to have a coupon ration card issued by his local food committee in order to obtain these staples. They can only be bought from the butcher's or grocer's shop where you are registered, and your coupons allow you an exact quantity and no more.

It is enough—every one has enough and no one is hungry, but there is not the least danger of anyone getting more than enough in England. Waste has absolutely been eliminated under this system, and the really fine thing is that it applies with exactly equal force to rich and poor.

The worthy man—no matter how wealthy—is not able to get for his household a single bit more food than the poor man. Money and the willingness to spend it does not help in the least. It is simply a case of coupons. With them you can get a certain quantity of meat, sugar, butter, flour, etc., and no more. Without the coupons you can get nothing.

Service and Wound Chevrons.

The bureau of navigation of the navy department has issued the following circular letter of explanation to all commanding officers of U. S. S. No. 422, regarding service and wound chevrons:

1. Numerous inquiries received by the bureau regarding interpretation of G. O. 422 show that there exists in the service at large considerable misunderstanding as to the intent and application.

2. The intent of the order is to provide a distinguishing mark to each person in the service who has, by reason of his duty in the navy, run the risk of direct encounter with the enemy in which his life might be hazarded.

3. The order has been drawn up with the idea of covering every form of service in which any such risk would be met. The wound chevron is similarly intended to provide a distinguishing mark for those who have actually received wounds in action with the enemy.

4. By its language the order makes the wearing of the chevrons optional. No one is required to wear them, but they should not be worn by anyone not clearly entitled to the privilege.

5. The arms of the chevron are to be placed at an angle of sixty degrees with each other. So that the inner edges of the arms form two sides of an equilateral triangle of two inches to the side. The chevron should be so placed upon the sleeve as to be parallel to the stripes of the sleeve and tangent to the two upper rays of the star. The chevron is to be placed in a corresponding position on the sleeves of staff officers and enlisted men in uniform, except that it is not to be superimposed upon service stripes worn by enlisted men, but should be placed above them where the space permits. The lower edge of the chevron should be placed one-fourth inch above the chevrons already authorized.

6. The sub-paragraph of paragraph three of the order prescribes the various forms of service which will render the individual eligible for the war service chevron. Eligibility under more than one form of service does not entitle the individual to more than one chevron. The chevron for war service, and if the individual renders such service under several different forms the fact is sufficiently indicated by a single chevron. For example, an aviator under paragraph (d) might be entitled to a chevron while attached to an air station on shore and subsequently become entitled to one for service on an aviation ship that would meet the conditions of sub-paragraph (b). Such an individual is not entitled to wear two chevrons.

7. If risk of life in action has actually been realized on a ship torpedoed or fired upon by enemy vessels, the requirement of three months is deemed unnecessary, but in any such case there must be positive proof of such attack. Engagement with a phantom submarine does not entitle the individual to a chevron.

8. Additional chevrons may be worn only for continued service. Eligibility for the second chevron does not begin to accrue until twelve months of actual eligible service have elapsed from the beginning of the service entitling the wearer to his first chevron. Eligibility for the third chevron does not begin to accrue until the lapse of twenty-four months of actual eligible service from the beginning of the service entitling the wearer to his first chevron.

9. If risk of life in action has actually been realized on a ship torpedoed or fired upon by enemy vessels, the requirement of three months is deemed unnecessary, but in any such case there must be positive proof of such attack. Engagement with a phantom submarine does not entitle the individual to a chevron.

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